



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Book Reviews

Life in Ancient Athens: The Social and Public Life of a Classical Athenian from Day to Day. By T. G. TUCKER. New York and London: The Macmillan Co., 1906. Pp. xiii + 323. \$1.25.

Our teachers and students of classical antiquities will welcome this picture of Athenian life drawn, on the whole, so skilfully by a fellow-worker at the antipodes of the world. In a succession of moving pictures, vivid and distinct, clear and fairly accurate, we see unfolded the life of the Athenian boy from the cradle to the grave; we see him in his childish sports, his schooling, his athletic and military training, his business and his pleasure, his social intercourse, and his public activity as a sovereign citizen of the democracy. In like manner, another series of living pictures—darker and more somber but no less clear and distinct—brings before us the life of the Athenian girl from her childhood, with its dolls and swings, to her marriage; then we are familiarly introduced to the home life of the Athenian matron, her household tasks and social pleasures, her dress and personal adornment, and her “sphere of influence.”

Whether in dealing with the athletics, or the army and navy, or with the religion, or the festivals, or the law-courts of the ancient Athenians, Professor Tucker seems to have caught the spirit of Greek civilization and culture, and to have given expression to it in a manner to delight and instruct the young student for whom especially his book is intended. And he has presented it all with a freshness of style and modernness of diction (with not infrequent dashes of Attic salt) that will do much to bring the old Athenian down to us no longer an empty shade, but a living, congenial personality, not so far removed from us in life and spirit as the Roman, nor even as our own ancestors of a few centuries ago. We are brought into sympathetic touch with a people pre-eminently human and psychologically akin to us. It is the work of one who knows his subject and is in sympathy with it. We feel, after reading the book, that we know and understand better the average Athenian gentleman of the better days, well educated in mind and body, well mannered, sensible, tactful, quick to understand, courageous, high-spirited but self-controlled, excellent in taste for art and literature, with many lessons to teach to modern men.

Only when Professor Tucker wanders into the ways of Greek art does he limp. He wisely refuses to go into any details of music or painting or dancing or architecture. On these subjects he lays claim to but little information. Accordingly, in art matters, he devotes his attention almost exclusively to sculpture; in his thirty-two pages on “Athenian Art” he tells the student quite as little of Attic sculpture as he reveals of architecture in the chapter on “Public Buildings, Streets, etc.” His discussion of art would better have been omitted altogether

from a work intended mainly for younger students; for it is almost entirely theoretical and abstract, and appeals only to the archaeologist or the historian or philosopher of art; and they would find in it much to criticize. For the art portions of the work are weak and unsatisfying and full of errors. E. g., the Acropolis is "nearly 200 feet high" (p. 23); the Athena Promachus is "70 feet high" (p. 32), and the impossible story is quoted that "the spear was visible far away to the returning Athenian as he approached from Sunium" (p. 32); we still have the Parthenon "lighted by openings in the roof" (p. 37), 30,000 spectators in the theater (p. 227), and all altars apparently in the axis of their temples (p. 213).

The author writes most of his proper names in their Latin spelling. But against his generally consistent rule, we find *Cerameicus* (pp. 28, 44, 223), *Peiraeus* (pp. 20, 49, 249), *Paiania* (p. 67), *Speusinos* (p. 77).

The architecture of the book is beautiful—typography, press-work, illustrations, and binding are all attractive. Only two or three misprints have been detected: p. 147, "man" for men; p. 169, omitted comma in the last paragraph; p. 172, "pains were spent" may be intentional.

W. M.

The Latin Language: A Historical Outline of its Sounds, Inflections, and Syntax. By CHARLES E. BENNETT. Boston: Allyn & Bacon, 1907. \$1.00.

This is the more independent and consistent title of the revised edition of what has been known as the *Appendix* to Bennett's *Latin Grammar*, 1895. While the scope of the work is unchanged it has been thoroughly revised and brought up to date by references to later authorities, and by the author's judicious alterations and additions, so interspersed throughout the whole work that individual reference to them is impracticable.

Very few radical changes occur. A noticeable modification is the virtual abandonment of the theory of the long vowel before the suffixes *-gnus*, *-gna*, *-gnum* (38). Consistently with this change this group of words, formerly contained in 52, has been transferred to 53 (doubtful quantity), where Marx is chiefly cited for the long quantity of the vowel. The theory of assimilation in the case of such forms as *adj-*, *adr-*, *inl-*, *inr-*, etc., is also discarded. These changes have been influenced by the discussions of Professor Buck in the *Classical Review*.

In 191, 2, *a*), *c*), the short vowel is acknowledged in *hic*, and *hoc* neuter Nom. and Acc., but in all the examples throughout the book in which the latter form occurs (some 20 in number) the *o* is marked long.

A consistent addition is that of the origin of the names of the moods (353, 1-7) matching the account of the origin of the names of the cases; the mention of Perfect usages in Subjunctives and Optatives; and the practically full exemplification of "jussive extensions" (383).

A distinct improvement is the classification of jussive extensions (362), embracing accessory values of permission, concession, acquiescence, and supposition;